

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—No 978.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 31, 1804.

John Calboon.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 10th August next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th August next; forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, ten dollars the single leap, to be paid before the horse covers the mare, and one dollar; to the groom, in every instance; and should, such mares not stand, they may go by the season. Any person putting seven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a distance shall have good pasturage and well fed with corn, and salted three weeks gratis. The greatest attention shall be paid, but not answerable for accident.

It is useless to insert Speculators Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be seen at the subscriber's house.

HUBBARD TAYLOR.

Clarke county, March 3, 1805.

I WANT to hire, an experienced COOK,

By the year. R. BRADLEY. Feb. 26, 1804.

WATKINS'S INN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Green Tree, in that large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by Capt. Niles Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well chosen assortment of Liquors, and careful servants; and hopes from his attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of public patronage.

Isaac Watkins. Shelbyville, March 25, 1805.

GEO. WEBB,

INFORMS the public, he still keeps a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

at the sign of the Indian Queen, where he has at all times on hand a plenty of the best of provender, for the Stable, with an attentive Officer ever ready to attend. He has of country Liquors, and has just received from Philadelphia, best quality Madeira, and port wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Shrub. While he flatters himself, his attention heretofore to the care of his guests, will justify him in expecting a continuance of their patronage towards him.

Winchester Kentucky, 15th May 1805.

THOMAS WALLACE,

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store, opposite the court house. A Large and Elegant Assortment of Well Chosen

Merchandise,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery & Saddlery, China, Queen's & Glass Wares.

All of which were bought unusually low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inspected CROP TOBACCO. For each of those articles of Produce, a part in Cash will be given.

Lexington, January 3, 1805.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Washington, in Mason county Kentucky about the middle of last March, a Negro man named

GEORGE.

George is about twenty eight or thirty years of age, had on when he went away, a London Brown colored short jacket, and drab colored overalls, is about six feet high, rather of a slender make, and is very fond of ardent spirits. It is probable the above named Negro, will either make for Fauquier county Virginia, where he was raised, or to some part of the state of Ohio. Any person who apprehends said Negro and confines him, in any jail without this State, and will send me immediate information, shall receive twenty dollars, and if brought to the jail of Mason county, thirty dollars reward. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, or concealing said Negro, as they will (should they be discovered), be prosecuted for so doing, agreeably to law. It is possible some person may have given the above named Negro a pass.

John Brown. Mason County, April 20, 1805.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on Monday the 20th inst. I took two men on suspicion that they were horse thieves—they have made their escape, and left in my custody a dark bay horse, about fifteen hands high; a black mare, about fifteen and a half hands high, white forehead and one white foot; and a black horse, about fourteen hands three inches high, white forehead. The said horses are attached, and will be sold for debt by the Sheriff of court. The owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. One of the men is named Thomas Hopper, a long slim man, the other named Samuel Hopper, a small man, has been burnt by powder, which has disabled his arms so that he cannot stretch them out straight.

Gervis Tompson. Constable in Scott. May 24, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Jessamine County, ss. APRIL CIRCUIT COURT, 1805.

William Caldwell, Complainant.

Against Leonard Claibourne, Nicholas Lewis, & Jno Meaux, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Leonard Claibourne having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Leonard Claibourne, do appear here on the third day of our next July court, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order, be inserted in some one of the Kentucky prints, according to law.

A Copy Telle. Saml. H. Woodson. C. J. C. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES, together with six ton of well assorted BAR IRON;

which he will sell whole sale, for approved negotiable notes, at 60, 90, and 120 days.

Will. Morton. Lexington, March 28, 1805.

For Sale,

Five Acre COUNTRY LOT, in the town of Lexington, No. 67, well set with

grasses.

F. L. Turner.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW

& BROWN DYING.

WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

HOGS' BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOGS' BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale

for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welch, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar, opposite Mr. Bradford's.

WILLIAM ROSS,

DEGS leave to inform his friends, late customers and the public, that he has brought from Philadelphia,

Fresh and Fashionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

At his shop, next door to Mr. Keifer, and nearly opposite the market house, which he will sell cheap for Cash only. (Viz.) Men's fine & coarse Shoes,

Boys' fine & coarse ditto,

Ladies' leather, with wooden heels and spring heels,

—stuff, with spring heels,

—Morocco, of all colours,

—with spring heels,

—kid & Morocco, spangled, of all colours,

—kid, Morocco & leather Slippers,

Children's Morocco & leather Jeffersons, &c. &c.

With a quantity of

Morocco & kid skins of all colours,

Wax calf skins,

Seal skins,

Wax calf skin boot legs,

Three quarter ditto,

Swallow ditto,

Cordovan ditto,

And English ben foals,

Which he intends to sell at reduced prices. If the work rips, he will sew it again gratis.

JUST RECEIVED

BY

SAM & GEO. TROTTER,

SIXTEEN TONS OF DORSEY'S & BENNER'S best

BAR IRON,

From Juniata—Also,

A Large Quantity of

7 by 9

8 by 10

10 by 12

WINDOW GLASS,

From N. Geneva.

May 27, 1805.

FOR SALE

536 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio State, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

These Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS. LEXINGTON Oa. 8th, 1804.

Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of this country, the subscriber will open a Store in Lexington, for receiving Produce and Merchandise, &c. for sale by Vendue.

The Produce of this country will, doubtless, at no very distant period, command a price in money. At first some difficulty will arise, but I am fully persuaded that in time, by perseverance the whole of the produce raised in the vicinity of this town, and on the Kentucky river, may be sold, either for cash in hand, or for approved endorsed notes.

A small commission will be charged, and in emergencies, money will be advanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement, there will be at least one sale every week. He will also buy and sell shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, and other Securities, on commission.

Insurances will be effected at the Insurance Office, or by Private Underwriters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington, 3d January, 1805.

FOR SALE,

Valuable Tract of Land;

CONTAINING one hundred

and thirty-six acres, lying in

Fayette County, five miles East of

Lexington, and two miles above

Bryan's Station, on the creek; being a part of Philips's military survey: there is about thirty acres

cleared, with some log cabins, and a never failing spring—An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to my Father, who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

Jepthab Dudley.

MARCH 18, 1805.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber,

in Jefferson Township, Adams

County, and State of Ohio,

A NEGRO MAN

Who calls himself by the name of

NEWMAN, who says he is the

property of William Cress, in Richmond County, in the State of Virginia, that he had a wife who is the

property of the former widow Itton, but now the widow Kelly, who

formerly lived in the same County with his master, but removed to the

State of Kentucky last fall, which

occasioned the said negro to run away.—He is about 26 years of age,

and of a yellowish cast.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

John Russell.

May 17th, 1805.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Monday, the 20th

Fit from the subscriber, living at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, a

Negro Woman, named PEG,

about 25 years of age, large and black

has a blemish in one eye; she had with her a variety of cloathing, it will therefore be impossible to describe her dress.

She formerly belonged to John Parith a the Cross-Plains, and since to Barnett Moore. It is probable she may have forged pass. I will give the above reward and all reasonable charges, to any person who will take up said negro, and secure her in any jail, so that I get her again.

CHARLES CARTER

May 25, 1805.

For Sale,

Two Likely Young,

Negro Women,

acquainted with House Duties.—Enquire of the Printer heretof for terms.

Lexington 3d May 1805.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber,

about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long switch tail, heavy with foal,

shed all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any person delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADA S.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804.

Americanus,

A LARGE JACK,

WILL stand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington,

at eight dollars the season, cash or our collars the leap; which may be paid in hemp at four dollars, or pork at fifteen shillings per cwt. delivered in Lexington on or before the

1st day of January 1806—Americanus will stand every other week at Col. Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run,

eight miles from Lexington.—The usefulness of mules, the cheapness of raising, and the ready sale and high price which they command in the Southern States, will perhaps induce many of our horse breeders,

to make trial of a few of their large coarse mares, as the size of mules principally fixes their value—a few years experience will point out

which of the two animals, mules or horses are the most profitable to be raised.—Small calves notes will be required.

Robert Barr.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

MEDICINE

in partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick

house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. E. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

State of North Carolina, Morgan Dis-

trict.

Court of Equity, March term 1805.

Waightstill Avery, } In Equity.

vs

James Lapsley. }

THE complainant Waightstill Avery, having filed his Bill of review in this Court, on the 10th day of March 1805, and it being made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant James Lapsley, resides out of the limits of this State, viz. in the state of Kentucky.—It is ordered by court that unless the said Defendant appear and plead, answer, or demur within the three first days of next Term, which will commence on the first day of September next, that the said Bill and the matters therein contained be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be inserted in the KENTUCKY GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER, published in Lexington, by DANIEL BRADFORD Esq. for six weeks successively.

A Copy.

Robert Henry. C. M. in F.

March 14th, 1805.

Notice,

WHEREAS I gave a power

of attorney to William Haynie, of

Clarke county, in December 1800,

to transact business for me, and for as much as he hath abused the trust,

and confidence by me in him reposed—I do revoke, countermand, and annul, and by these presents do revoke, countermand, annul, and make void the said power of attorney, and am determined not to abide by any contract he may make, that was delegated to him by said power of attorney.

George Cleveland.

May 1st, 1805.

THE GHOST OF OSTRAHAN,

For Sale.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Richard Taylor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard Taylor of Kentucky, who was employed in the service of the United States, as an escort, spy, and guide, at the daily pay of one dollar and twenty-five cents, during hostilities with certain Indians, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two and was disabled by being wounded while in such service, shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at the rate of twenty dollars per month to commence on the first day of January in the present year, in lieu of his present rate of pension.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1805.—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief Robert Patton, and others

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector for the district of Tappahannock, be and he hereby is directed to repay to Robert Patton and company, and Samuel Pearson, the owners of the schooner Iris, a vessel of the United States, the amount received from them for foreign tonnage on said schooner, and he hereby is also directed to repay to Samuel Gordon and others, the owners of the cargo of the said schooner, the amount of ten per cent additional duties received from them upon the said cargo, at the entry thereof at Tappahannock, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the district of Newport, be and he hereby is directed to pay to Edmund Briggs, jun. and others, the master and crew of the schooner Phebe, the amount of bounty or allowance arising on a fishing voyage which was made in the said vessel, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, upon satisfactory proof being exhibited to him, that the said schooner was employed during the four months of fishing season.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1805.—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide for the accommodation of the President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to his household, as may be decayed and out of repair; and that the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States, to be laid out at his discretion, and under his direction.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1805.—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To continue in force "an act, declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth day of December 1793, for the appointment of a health officer."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, intitled "An act to appoint a health officer for the port of Baltimore in Baltimore county;" so far as to enable the state aforesaid to collect a duty of one cent per ton on all vessels coming into the district of Baltimore, from a foreign voyage, for the purposes in said act intitled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for nine years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1805.—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of War, to issue military land warrants, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of war, be and he hereby is authorized, from and after the passing of this act, to issue warrants for military bounty lands, to the sixty-three persons who have exhibited their claims, and produced satisfactory evidence, to substantiate the same to the Secretary of war, and also to such persons as shall, before the first day of April next, produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims, in pursuance of the act of the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and two, intitled "An act in addition to an act, regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the Heathen."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the holders or proprietors of the land warrants, issued by virtue of the preceding section, shall and may locate their respective warrants, only on any unlocated parts or the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships, which had been reserved for original holders, by virtue of the fifth section of an act, intitled "An act in addition to an act, intitled 'An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the Heathen.'"

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "An act, in addition to an act, entitled 'An act, in addition to an act regulating the grants of lands appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the Heathen,' approved the 26th day of April, 1802, be and the same is hereby continued in force until the 1st day of March 1806.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

March 2, 1805.—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To establish the districts of Genesee, of Buffalo Creek, and of Miami; and to alter the port of entry of the district of Erie.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty first day of March next, all the shores and waters of the lake Ontario, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the State of New York, to the westward of the western extremity of Sodus bay, but excluding all the rivers and waters, emptying into the said bay, and to the eastward of the eastern extremity of a certain creek or bay, lying between Niagara and the Genesee river, and known by the name of Oak Orchard creek, shall be a district, to be called the district of Genesee, of which the river Genesee shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for said district shall be appointed, to reside on the river Genesee.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the shores, rivers and waters, heretofore belonging to the district of Niagara, which empty into Lake Erie, or into the river Niagara, above the falls of Niagara, shall, from and after the thirty first day of March next, be a district, to be called the district of Buffalo Creek, of which Buffalo creek shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside on Buffalo Creek.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirty first day of March next, all the shores, rivers, and waters of lake Erie, within the jurisdiction of the United States, which lie between the west bank of Vermilion river, and the north cape, or extremity, of Miami bay, into which the river Miami of Lake Erie, empties itself, and including all the waters of the said river Miami, shall be a district, to be called the district of Miami; and the President of the United States is authorized to establish such place or places, to be the port of entry, as he shall judge expedient, and also to establish, not exceeding two other places, to be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the said district

shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry, and surveyors to reside at such ports of delivery as may be established as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to designate such place in the district of Erie, as he shall judge expedient, to be the port of entry of the said district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors and surveyors, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, or by virtue of the third section of an act, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, which authorizes the establishment of a new collection district on Lake Ontario, in addition to the fees and commissions allowed by law, respectively receive the same annual salary, which by law is allowed to the collectors and surveyors of the several districts comprising the northern and western boundaries of the United States.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1805.—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

THE POOR FARMER

To FELIX GRUNDY Esquire.

No. 9—and last.

LINCOLN COUNTY, May, 1805.

SIR,

PASSING over several minute and immaterial topics of your objections to the Bank, I shall next make some remarks upon others, which were more calculated to deceive the people.

It may be observed by some, less qualified than others to judge of the real state of a question, that your arguments must have required considerable reasoning to refute them, to authorize the number of letters which has been employed in this enquiry—This is not true, as it relates to the real subject matter. Had the good people not been completely deceived by your intrigue and misrepresentations, an half a dozen paragraphs would have been sufficient for the purpose. But these circumstances, which redound so much to your shame, gave odds against the Bank. It was, therefore, necessary to take a comprehensive view of the subject, to give light to the people who had been duped by misstatement and error; because, although it was not difficult to refute Mr. Grundy, it was more so to remove a popular prejudice once formed.

You say, Sir, "by means of this institution, the monied men of the whole State will become united, having one interest; they will have but one will, and it can easily be discovered, that as their interest is different from that of the people at large, the latter will be prostrated to the former. May not this institution have an undue influence upon our Legislature?" I have already detected Mr. Grundy's ignorance as a Lawyer; or I have done worse; I have shewn, that he is destitute of principle. The above paragraph of your address proves you to be equally ignorant of the alphabet of politics; or what is left to your credit, it shews you to be systematically uniform in deception.

In a country like our's, where the Bank is an instrument of commerce, & where that commerce is inseparably connected with agriculture and mechanics, pray, Sir, how will you establish the assertion, that there can exist a separate interest any where, among the different orders of men who conduct them? View each operation of the Bank, so far as it can act at all. The Bank loans out money to the merchant; this loan in general, is only employed in two ways; either in commerce, or in some other use, which gives it currency among the people. If it goes out of the Bank, it must be engaged in these effects. If then it is employed in commerce, it surely has been one mean of opening a market for the productions of the soil; since it is well known, that all over the United States, there is no kind of commerce carried on by the mercantile body, but has a connection with the agricultural body of citizens. Hence the long list of foreign exports that we perceive, to an incredible amount, in the register of our finances. If, however, it should not be employed in commerce, but is taken out of the Bank for other purposes, Mr. Grundy will hardly contend, that it is either to lay up in private coffers, or to melt down, to be served up for a magnificent golden repast, in the manner of some Eastern Kings. No, it is to set it afloat in society, perhaps, in a hundred original channels, which again diverge off, into as many thousands, before it returns, to be destroyed by the Bank. Now, Sir, this reasoning will unequivocally prove several points, which I hope you will no longer have the folly to deny. It proves, 1st. That the Bank is an agent, whose operations are employed in aiding commerce, and circulating the money capital of the State, among the citizens.

2d. That, that commerce in its very nature, is connected with the promotion of agriculture, and the mechanical arts.

3d. That consequently, the Bank is the mean of connecting together the three orders of society, to wit, the commercial, agricultural, and the mechanical, in a mutual link of interest.

If, Sir, this statement is correct, how will you identify a separate interest any where? How will you contend, that the Bank is the means of forming "monied men," with interests "distinct and variant from the rest of the community?" Such deductions, Sir, cannot be established by reasoning; and they can be less confirmed by bare assertion, for such is Mr. Grundy's logic in every part of his address to the people. But you say, that "monied men" may have an influence on our Legislature—less I hope, Sir, than designing demagogues. How is this influence to be produced? Our laws forbid bribery. I wish they would also punish intrigue, and make an example of every designing empiric, who attempts to insult the majesty of the people. I believe with all the sincerity of a christian, that the good people of our State have less to fear from Banks or Bankers, in the Legislature, than from the arts of men, who first get there by intrigue, and then keep there by the same indecent and illiberal means.

You further state, "that this Bank has a certain tendency to concentrate the gold and silver of the State, is so evident, that even its best friends admit it. The collectors of the revenue and levies are not bound to receive Bank notes from the people, and if it be now difficult to command money enough to meet the demands of government, will not that difficulty be increased, in proportion to the money which is drawn from them, and placed either in the Bank, or the pockets of the stockholders."

These remarks compose an old topic, which I have before shewn to be in every sense, untenable and absurd. It was however, a most excellent expedient for Mr. Grundy to propagate it among the people to alarm them. Such is the craving nature of our real and imaginary wants, that no man has ever yet acknowledged that he stood in no need of money. To tell the people therefore, that the Bank in Lexington had taken it out of circulation, was such an appeal to human nature, that if Mr. Grundy wants principle, he is not ignorant of the means of playing on our feelings.

But the assertion considered abstractly, as a political question, possesses no kind of weight. The Bank does not concentrate the money capital of the State; it undeniably gives it circulation. The "best friends" to the Bank who deny this point, are among its "worst enemies." As I have before remarked, the Bank was originally fabricated on a money contribution, drawn from the private coffers of individuals. Had not a large portion of this private wealth become public by this means, it was likely to continue private; because much of it was owned by men, who were not in the habit of giving to it a daily circulation. They retained it by them in some instances, the greater part of the year. But there is now, in addition to what has been made public by the share-holders, large sums of deposits which have been made to the Bank by those who do not hold shares. All this wealth by means of the Bank, is put into circulation. But how does the Bank draw its profits, if it is not by an active emission of its gold, silver and paper? If these were concentrated, would they gain one single cent of interest? The dividends are respectable; and could they be so, if like misers, our Bankers kept their treasure by them, merely for the delight of contemplating the quantity of pieces, or the brilliancy of its display?

I agree with you, Sir, that by the operation of the Bank, the share-holders get from each dividend a larger premium, than if they were to lend out their money at six per cent. in their private capacities. But permit me to state this subject fairly, and then it's productive advantages to the community.

The share-holders put 50,000 dollars into circulation, which would otherwise have laid by them; or been loaned out at from 10 to 50 per cent. for no man will be contented with the legal interest. This 50,000 dollars is employed in commerce, in ship building, in improving the soil, in useful buildings, and in other public and private expenditures. It is employed in traffic; for it is a fact, that a large part of those sums which have been engaged infusing out horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, has been procured at the Bank in Lexington. Now, by the appropriation of this capital in such a manner, the community gains a triple emolument from a single revolution of the capital employed. This is the legitimate mode of calculating the operations of money. If, then, such be the beneficial result from eliminating the effects of a Banking system, and you to blame the policy which gives a respectable premium to the share-holders of that institution? a body of men, forsooth, who are the real mean of producing these advantages to the community. They give to society at large, a much greater proportion than they take to themselves individually. Besides, the institution does virtually tend to destroy the unchristian practice of usury; for altho' I cannot consider a body of men, who for 10 per cent. premium, sell the means of producing to the

the 100 per cent. to be guilty of usury in its vital effects; yet I do not justify the practice in a body of private individuals, who shall not operate the same public advantage, by the use of money. Usury, as it has been heretofore conducted, by both Jew and Gentile, is the source of private misfortune. You benefit some individuals; you ruin others by the practice; but the public receives no real advantage.

Talk, therefore no longer about usury; for you are certainly ignorant where to lay it exists, if you condemn the operations of the Bank. But by condemning this institution, you give it existence, where it will become a real misfortune. You fix it on private individuals, whom necessity frequently compels to borrow money at a most exorbitant and ruinous premium; and you sink them deeper into distress by compelling them to struggle with the first necessity, and the last injury, which they had incautiously submitted to, for their relief.

But why need I talk in this strain to Mr. Grundy? Ignorant of those commercial and political calculations, which exhibit the means of securing the happiness of the people, it is not to be expected that he will comprehend modes of reasoning, which in other men, might beget habits of moderation.

It was somewhat unfortunate for Mr. Grundy to mention the present scarcity of money for the purposes of government. That very circumstance may be made an argument against him—I think I have proved, that it cannot be attributed to the Bank—It is therefore owing to some other cause. It is owing to the government itself; who if it appears in tatters and in rags like a mendicant, must have to attribute the disgrace to those who conduct the machine. I do not know a more important effort to repair its misfortunes, than when the Legislature passed the act incorporating the Lexington Insurance Company. Institutions of that kind, or Banking systems, have enriched the other parts of the United States; and if left to themselves, will produce the same effect here. But Mr. Grundy wishes to destroy this child of our hopes in the embryo, and to turn us again to the old order of things, by which we sustained the misfortunes of which he complains.

But, Sir, I can simply admonish the Legislature through you, who appear to have done very little of what you ought to have done, as to the method of filling the coffers of the government.

Instead of listening to complaints about the Bank, lay the proper amount of taxes on the people. They are now able and willing to pay for having their government made respectable by its funds, and for having it well administered.

Pass proper laws for collecting the revenue; and do not fear the loss of your popularity, because you demand of the people a sum, that it is your duty to convince them, they ought to yield for their own benefit, in supporting the law. This would be a more honorable employment than attempting to deceive them about the Bank, which will ultimately contribute to give them the means of paying their taxes without murmuring; because it will give them commerce, which naturally brings money into a country.

Pay more attention to the characters of your revenue officers than you do. Constrain them by proper laws, to be more punctual in paying up their respective quotas into the treasury, and less speculative in its warrants.

These things have been hitherto shamefully neglected. The effect has been, that in many cases your officers have neither been well paid in the amount of their salaries, and these salaries have been so small, for fear of not being returned again from your counties, that you cannot now get good men to be employed in the government.

How shameful that this should continue to be the case, when a harmless Insurance Company seems alone to engage attention. How criminal, that there is so much railing about "Bank paper," which has never yet been below its nominal value, while the paper of the State is now immensely below par, like the old continental fodder of former days, and likely to remain so, under the new order of Legislative politics.

You talk, Sir, of the necessity of turning our attention to the trade of the Mississippi. In this, I shall forever concur with you. Your whole reasoning on this subject agrees with my own opinions. But we differ with each other in the appropriate means of producing such an effect. I contend, that the Bank which is now giving the means, by purchasing produce, and building ships on our waters, should be preserved inviolate to perpetuate this trade. It is only since the Bank has got into operation, that our mercantile body are turning their attention to this object, in good earnest. You contend on the other hand that the Bank should be destroyed, to destroy the old Pittsburgh trade of importing goods, as the means of confining it to the Mississippi. Here appears to be a wide distinction in our reasoning. But how will our different opinions on this subject coincide with experience?

Prior to the establishment of the Bank, most of the trade down the river was conducted by the farmers. It proved to be a ruinous one, and they quit it. The reason was, because they wanted commercial capital; and because the boating business was found, by all who

engaged in it, to be subject to loss. The mercantile in the mean time pursued the old business of importing by the route of Pittsburgh, and the cash, as usual, continued to exodus the country. This is the order of things which Mr. Grundy means to restore in its usual latitude, by ruining the Bank.

The Bank, however, as soon as it began to furnish money, supplied it to the horse, cattle, hog and sheep exporters. It supplied it to the ship builder, who purchased produce, and by that simple means, we have begun to defend the rivers, and to open a trade with Europe and the West-Indies. Instead also of being the means of sending the money out of the country, it has made an arrangement with the Bank of the United States, and facilitates exchange in such a manner, as to retain the cash in the country. By its capacity as an Insurance Company, it has also given encouragement to the trade of the Mississippi.

Upon the whole, who will say that the Banks in the sea ports of America, have not given a wonderful increase to our trade to foreign countries? Adopt the same principle here, and the same good effects cannot fail to follow in time.

I am, &c. &c.

A POOR FARMER.

To all whom it may concern.

ALL Officers who have put fees in the hands of George G. F. Boswell, late sheriff of Scott county, are requested to come forward and receive them; and where any of them have been collected, to come forward and have a settlement with the administrators of the aforesaid sheriff, deceased.

Also all those who have any demands against said decedent, are requested to come forward with the same properly authenticated; and those who are indebted by note or book account, will be so good as to come forward and make a settlement.

William Elliott Boswell, } Admr.
Joseph Boswell, }
N.B. We will attend at Georgetown, on the first day of every court. Those officers who do not attend them, will please to apply to Capt. John Hawkins, who is authorized to settle with them on account of fee bills.



EXHIBITION OF AN AFRICAN LION,

To be seen every day, Sundays excepted, at Mr. SATTERWHITE'S TAVERN, in Lexington.

THE largest AFRICAN LION that ever was seen in America, is exhibited for show at the above mentioned place, where he will remain but for a short time: it is to be hoped that the proprietors to gratify the public at large, with the sight of such an animal, will be honored with the public patronage—the animal is perfectly tame, and no accident whatever need be apprehended.

Admission for grown persons 25 cents—Children half price.

FOUND on Friday, the 24th, May, about four miles from Paris, on the road to Mount Sterling, A GREEN UMBRELLA, WITH A RED LINEN COVER. The owner can have by applying to the Subscriber, living in Montgomery County, about four miles from Mount Sterling; and paying charges.

Thomas Connely.

June 7 1805. 2w*

Bourbon Circuit, May Term, 1805.

Augustine Eastin, } Compl.

AGAINST,

Patty Waking, & } Defs.
Jane Watkins, heirs
of Thomas Watkins
deceased.

In Chancery.

THE Defendants, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of the next August Term, and answer the Complainant's Bill. That a copy of this order be forthwith, inserted for eight weeks successively, in some one of the newspapers of this state.

A Copy Att.

Tho. Arnold. C. B. C. C.

HAVING purchased part of the following tract of Land, Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will call on the commissioners, on the 10th day of September next, if fair, if not on the next fair day; to divide the tract of land, agreeable to law, in the state of Kentucky, on Glen's fork of Russell's creek, a survey of 2000 acres, surveyed in the name of Alexander Dick, belonging to Robert Pattern, Richard Hackley, and the representative of John Lee.

Herbert G. Waggener.

June 10, 1805. 1w

FOR SALE,

A likely young healthy

NEGRO MAN,

ABOUT Twenty-one years of age, under good character. For terms apply to Thomas Barr len. About four miles from Lexington, on the road to Winchester.

June 10, 1805. 1w*



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 11, 1805.

At a Barbecue, given at a squirrel hunt on Cane run, four miles from this place, on the 1st June, the following Toasts were drank.

1st. Jefferson, and his administration.

2d. The memory of Geo. Washington.

3d. The Vice President.

4th. Louisiana, May all acquisitions of territory, be obtained in a similar way.

5th. Agriculture and they who attend to it.

6th. Commerce and they who encourage it.

7th. The Spirit of '76.

8th. The memory of the departed Heroes, who fell and bled, in the cause of the American Revolution.

9th. May every Uterper meet his just reward.

10th. America, the asylum of the oppressed.

11th. The American Navy.

12th. Our Tripolitan fleet, and the brave Tars who have signalized themselves therein.

13th. The Secretary of the Navy, Robert Smith, may he continue to encourage the ship building on the Western waters, so long as it is compatible with the interest of the United States.

14th. The ship builders on the Western waters, their success equal to their expectations.

15th. Genl. Charles Scott.

16th. Our territorial brethren.

17th. Republican unanimity throughout the United States.

18th. The Kentucky fair.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Captain Satterwhite.

John Fowler, our Representative in Congress, an old patriot and firm republican.

By G. R. Tompkins Esq.

John Jordan Junr. the promoter of ship building on the Western waters.

By Mr. John Smith.

Genl. James Wilkinson, Governor of Upper Louisiana, and commander of the U. S. army.

By Dr. Brenburt.

The Natchez hospital, may the philanthropy of the Kentuckians be extended to those who descend the Mississippi river.

A company of rifle-men, commanded by Maj. Chinn on this occasion, fired a round at each toast.

From New York papers, of May 21.

"Capt. Bennet, of the Venetia, in 10 days from Martinique, says, a ship had arrived in 25 days from France with dispatches, stating that some ships of the line from Toulon, and some from Brest, had formed a junction, and sailed for Jamaica; and it was reported, that they had been joined by the Rochefort, Squadron, and attached Jamaica." D. Ad.

"Capt. Bennet, from Martinique, informs, that it was reported when he failed, that the French fleet, under Admiral Gantheaume, consisting of 21 sail of the line, had sailed from Brest for Jamaica—A frigate had arrived there from Brest, and landed 300 artillerymen." Morn. Chron.

"Capt. Fairchild, arrived yesterday from Havana, informs, that the combined French and Spanish fleets were off Jamaica, and had summoned the island to surrender, allowing 24 hours to consider the propositions—This news was brought by express from St. Jago de Ouba." [Capt. F. had a passage of 9 days.] Ibid.

From the Salem Register, May 16.

"Capt. Harraden, arrived from Havana, in 12 days, informs, that two or three days previous to his failing, it was reported, and credited by the first merchants in the place, that a French fleet of 11 sail of the line, and 8 frigates had landed troops at the north side of the island of Jamaica: that they had taken two or three ports (or posts) and were on their march to Kingston.—On the 6th inst. Capt. Harraden spoke an English sloop of war, out of day from N. Providence, the captain which informed him, that Jamaica had been taken by the French.—[We give the report as we received it from captain Harraden, whose veracity no one who knows him will doubt.]"

Don Jofe de Cabrera, lately im-

prisoned in Philadelphia, for forging a check on the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been given up by his Catholic Majesty to the laws of Pennsylvania.

NEWBURYPORT, May 17.

We are confirmed in the belief, that there is no foundation in the story from Salem, of the taking of Jamaica, as Capt. Herrick, whom we have just conversed with, failed in company with Capt. Harridan, and heard nothing of the report when he left the Havana.

The following minutes are handed to us by Captain Herrick:—"I was detained 5 days after I was ready for sea, in consequence of my papers being withheld in the American Consul's Office, with about 90 sail more, under the same detention; the reason of which was, Mr. Gray was arrested, imprisoned, and his Office sealed, the 26th April, but was liberated the next day; his Office however, still continued sealed till the 1st May, when it was opened, and his public and private departments overhauled and scrutinized. Mr. Gray still holds himself as prisoner, but will shortly return to the United States, and make representation of the conduct of the government of Cuba towards the United States; and likewise protests against that government. The detention of so many vessels, and the immense property there, cannot be a trifling damage."

KINGSTON, April 22.

The calamity impending over our heads, by the shutting the ports against the importation of American provisions, on the 21st of the approaching month, cannot be looked to, without horror and dismay. To the interested clamours of a few individuals, situated on the barren and inhospitable shores of Nova Scotia, and to the gross misrepresentations of their upholders in Great Britain, thousands of lives may fall a sacrifice, and the colonies eventually be plunged in ruin. Of the incompetency of the island, aided by all the efforts of the parent State, (in time of war,) to supply its numerous population with provisions, even at an extravagant price, past years have afforded fatal proofs: yet with increased numbers and diminished means, we are now to be left to the mercy of men, who, however all grasping their avarice, have neither capital, credit, nor other power whatever to provide for our wants.

"We never witnessed a scene of greater confusion than what was occasioned by the impressement of horses on Friday, or a public measure marked by more general disgust. It is an incontestable fact, that three times the number of cattle wanted, would have been cheerfully volunteered, had timely notice been given; where then was the policy, we had almost in said decency, of a proceeding so coercive, and detrimental to a considerable number of respectable inhabitants."

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, April 20.

The honorable house of Assembly having finished the business of the session, the house was prorogued this afternoon.

The committee to enquire into the nature of the intercourse between this island and America, made their report yesterday, recommending a memorial to be sent to his honor the Lieutenant Governor, stating the pernicious consequences of interrupting such intercourse, and praying his honor to open our ports for six months longer, or until his Majesty's pleasure be known. The memorial was presented this afternoon, but without success; his honor would not comply, because he had no instructions from his Majesty's ministers. We pray that Almighty Providence may avert the dire calamities which we dread will ensue from a perseverance in this measure!

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 6th of April, says,—"Your nation is not the only one at war with the Barbary Powers, the Algerines have done much damage to the Portuguese, in taking 21 vessels, in consequence of which, a squadron composed of two 74 gun ships, and six frigates of 44 guns, set sail this day to blockade the port of Algiers, &c."

It is said to be a fact that Commodore PREBLE, who declines an appointment to the Secretaryship of the Navy, is soon to be commissioned by admittance to make a tour of G. Britain, and visit the several navy-yards, for the purpose of collecting accurate and useful information on all subjects connected with

the art of naval architecture, or that of maritime warfare. The character of Commodore Preble, gives us assurance, that he will execute the trust with ability and fidelity, and that whether in the dock-yards of Europe, or fighting the foes of his country, his whole efforts will tend to its welfare and aggrandizement. [Farmer's Museum]

PARIS, (K.) June 1.

On Thursday last the trial of John Hall of this county came on before call court, for the forging of a receipt for a sum of money in the hand writing and name of Thomas Pullin, when after a long investigation, and very able arguments by the counsel on both sides, he was acquitted.

MARRIED.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. John M. Garrard, son of Governor Garrard, to the amiable Miss Ship, daughter of Laban Ship, Esq. both of this county.

Michael Baldwin, esq. has been appointed by the president of the United States, marshal for the state of Ohio, in the place of David Zeigler, esq. resigned.

HANOVER, March 16.

By a sudden rise of the waters of the Elbe, 90 villages have been inundated, and vast damage has been suffered—the misery of the poor inhabitants defies description.

We have received Paris Journals to the 21st. The Paris Gazette mentions the death of admiral Bruix; and the approaching christening of the infant Napoleon Louis, by the hands of the holy father. The sovereign pontiff, it is said, will be allowed to cross the Alps, after this ceremony.

The Monitor contains a letter from Lord Harrowby to G. E. Gower. (which Bonaparte has come by as his crown) of the 5th November, 1804, in which that minister is made to express himself, in rather a singular manner upon the state and prospect of the continental politics. He supposes the demand of two millions sterling of subsidy for twenty-five thousand men to have been made to enormous by the king of Sweden, in order to get rid of the English overture.

He thinks the court of Vienna requires a powerful stimulus, and doubts whether Russia will give any demonstration of activity. His lordship also mentions a possibility of the cabinet of Berlin according to the views of that power.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

The ship Two Friends left Belfast on the 13th of April. Our files of papers by her extend only to the 4th of that month, and we do not learn that she has brought any later. The captain informs us that the Brest fleet of 25 sail were out and that they were in pursuit of the British Channel fleet, which consisted only of nineteen.

The schooner Ann of Baltimore, on her passage from Aux Cays to that port, was taken by a French privateer, the captain of which ordered each of the crew 100 lashes. This information was given by one of the sailors belonging to the Ann who says he received his quota of stripes! and who arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday evening the 8th inst. in the schooner Sampson, Cox, from St. Martins.

The Alexandria Expositor says "that the captain, super-cargo and hands, were bound to a 24 pounder and received 200 lashes."

To the REVEREND ELIJAH CRAIG, Paper-Maker, Georgetown, K.

FROM a slight acquaintance with you, I was not at all surprized at your note of the 28th ultimo, published in the Kentucky Gazette. It is truly characteristic of that candour which you are known to observe towards all those with whom you have any dealings. You must have a treacherous memory, or a very wicked heart, to wish to impress on the public, a belief, that I wanted your paper, without paying for it as I received it. You well know that you were never out of my debt, from the time I began to receive your paper, until a few weeks ago; and then I only owed you a small sum; which I wrote you repeatedly, should be paid the moment you would settle with me. This you studiously avoided, and endeavored to prevail on me to advance one or two hundred dollars for paper, which you would send me as I wanted it. Tired of depending on your word or obligation, (for I had experienced much trouble and disappointment during the last year in consequence of placing confidence in you, having to perform many trips to your mill, and sometimes to take paper unfinished,) I declined advancing you any thing. To this, more than to what you style "an attempt" to sink the credit of your mill, may be attributed your publication in the last Gazette.

With your leave, sir, I will ask, whether you were not paid for the most of the paper you delivered in parcels of a ream and a quarter at a time last winter, in May 1804; for the delivery of which in June following, you gave me your obligation, attested by Mr. John M. Biggs? whether you did not bring paper to Lexington in August, and refuse to let me have it, unless I would pay you the cash for it, notwithstanding I held your obligation for the delivery of a greater quantity in the month of June preceding?

I might add certificates of your conduct towards other printers, which would not add much lustre to your character. T. ANDERSON. Lexington, 8th June, 1805.

The following is the paragraph to which Mr. Craig has allusion: "The Printer of the Gazetteer has frequently had cause to regret his inability to present to his patrons on paper of a good quality. He has now the satisfaction

of announcing the receipt of paper of a superior quality, from the mill of Messrs. JAMES JOHNSON & Co. of Scott county, whose laudable exertions to place our home manufactures on as respectable a footing as those of foreign countries, deserve to be rewarded by the most liberal support."



THE Members of the Lexington Lodge No. 1 are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room, on the 24th inst. at ten o'clock A. M. being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist. Transient Brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master, William Henry, Secy. June 10, 1805.

ON the evening of the 7th inst. the House dedicated to the School of Science, was broken open, and the records and proceedings of the Institution, torn and mutilated to the great injury of its members. Any person who will give information of the transgressor, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a generous reward, and the grateful thanks of the members.

By order, John M. Kinney, jr. s.

F. D. J. CALAIS & Co. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, In the house formerly occupied as the office of the Kentucky Gazette; where they have for sale, a quantity of Manufactured CHEWING TOBACCO, SEGARS, CUT & DRY TOBACCO &c. Of superior quality.

P. S. Wanted immediately, to hire, Four or Five Negro Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, to be employed in a tobacco manufactory. Also wanted to purchase, immediately some TOBACCO of the first quality. Lexington, June 11, 1805.



THIS EVENING, At the Eagle Tavern Long Room, Opposite the court house, Lexington, The public are respectfully informed, that Mr. RANNIE,

The celebrated performer from Europe, Will give a display of his various and unparalleled powers of

VENI RILOQUISM, which he possesses by nature, which is allowed to be one of the greatest phenomena that has ever been contemplated by the most enlightened sages, uttering from the abdomen without the least opening of the mouth or movement in the lips, speaking just as if from the belly; and in former times called familiar spirit—Mr. Rannie will, on the same occasion, exhibit his miraculous faculty of imitating with his own voice. He mimicks the

Black Bird, a Thrush, a Robin, a Chicken, a Partridge, a Mock Bird, Red Bird, and the much admired Sky Lark of Scotland.

He imitates Cats, Dogs, Ducks, Hens & Chickens, with the remarkable imitation of a Pig squealing.

Mr. Rannie will also give a larger display of Magical Experiments & Deceptions than ever have been offered for public approbation; invented and performed only by himself, and have proved to afford a higher degree of mirth and entertainment, than any seen before.

Mr. Rannie's performances are too numerous to be compressed within the limits of an advertisement. To begin at half past 7 o'clock—Tickets to be had at the bar room of the place of performance.

TAKEN UP

BY Wilson Brown, living in Woodford County, near Caleb Wallace, a BAY MARE,

8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock but not plain, star in the forehead and some saddle spots; very sway back'd; appraised to 25 dollars.

A Copy Teste, G. Brooke, C. C.

April 2d. 1805.

Fayette County Ct.

TAKEN UP by Alexander Records, living near Levi Todd's, in the County aforesaid, an

IRON GREY FILLEY, both near feet white, light coloured face, about fourteen hands high, two years old this spring; appraised to twenty eight dollars, given under my hand this 9th of March 1805.

* H. Harrison.

TAKEN UP

BY Steely Lowelling of Jessamine county, near McCune's Tavern on Curd's Road, a

DARK BROWN MARE, with some saddle spots on her back, and a small white spot in her right flank; about 14 1/2 hands high, nine or ten years old; appraised to forty three dollars, before me this 15th April 1805.

John McCall. J. P. J. C.

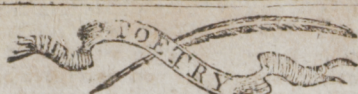
Copy Teste, Samuel H. Woodron. C. J. C. C.

BROWN HART & Co.

With to contract for

A Quantity of POT-ASH,

To be delivered monthly, for 12 months. 1st April 1805.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

Equè brevis verba ferre perenne malum.
SECUNDUS. Elg. 7.

STILL the question I must parry,
Still a way worn truant prove;
Where I love, I must not marry,
Where I marry, cannot love.

Were she fairest of creation,
With the least presuming mind;
Learned without affection,
Not deceitful, yet refined;

Wife enough, but never rigid;
Gay but not too lightly free;
Chaste as snow, and yet not frigid;
Warm, yet satisfy'd with me:

Were she all this ten times over,
All that Heav'n to earth allows;
I should be too much her lover,
Ever to become her spouse.

Love will never bear enslaving,
Summer garments suit him best;
Bliss itself is not worth having,
If we're by compulsion blest.

"Trifles light as Air."

LORD THURLOW.

Mr. Pitt, when chancellor of the exchequer, was sufficiently notorious for the positiveness with which he delivered and supported his opinions. Lord Thurlow once rebuked him in his own way. Mr. Pitt was declaiming, at a cabinet dinner, on the energy and beauty of the Latin language, and, amongst other things, mentioned as a peculiar elegance in it, that two negatives made a thing more positive than one affirmative possibly could. "Then," said Thurlow, "your father and mother must have been two negatives, to have made you such a damned positive fellow as you are."

Extraordinary Phenomenon.

On Tuesday the 9th April, the inhabitants of the north part of Alford were alarmed by a sound some what resembling thunder, but much more intense than any ever experienced in this part of the country.—Those having a prospect, and immediately turning their eyes the direction from whence the noise appeared to proceed, were astonished to behold a volume of fire to appearance, 8 or 10 feet in diameter, issuing directly from the earth, and to the height as was supposed of 150 feet, accompanied with vast quantities of smoke equal to that proceeding from a large building on fire. Constant successions of fire and smoke of this description continued for the space of 10 or 15 minutes. The cattle and other herds of the adjoining fields were thrown into the greatest amazement and consternation. The family of Mr. James Blois, on whose land the phenomenon happened, accompanied by a great number who had assembled at a call so extraordinary, immediately repaired to the place from whence the fire issued, but found contrary to their expectations, that no eruption at all of the earth had taken place, but that the common rubbish scattered around had been conveyed to a great distance.—Let the curious determine the cause.

A Courtier, being ill, and deeply in debt, told his confessor, that the only favor he had to ask of God, was that it would please him to prolong his life until he discharged his debts. The confessor, believing that he had a real design to pay them, replied that the motive was so good that there was no reason to doubt God would grant his request. "If God was to favor me so far," said the sick, (aside to one of his old acquaintances), "I might be certain never to die."

Awful instance of Almighty Vengeance on a Cockfighter, as recorded in the *Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine*;—Died April 4, at Tottenham, John Ardefois, Elg. a young man of large fortune, and in the splendor of his horses and carriages rivaled by few country gentlemen. His table was that of hospitality, where it may be said he sacrificed too much to conviviality. Mr. Ardefois was very fond of cock-fighting, and had a favorite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he laid upon his cock he lost, which so enraged him, that he had the bird tied to a spit, and roasted alive before a fire. The screams of the miserable animal were so affecting, that some gentleman who was present attempted to interfere, which so enraged Mr. Ardefois, he seized up a poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared that he would kill the idle man who interfered; but, in the midst of his passionate assertions, he fell down dead upon the spot! Lond. pap.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and near the Court House, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the state; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good oil, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.
Lexington, April 20, 1805.

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Stoy and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Sebaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.
N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

Just received and now on hand, a general assortment of

WET GOODS:

Consisting of Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, Pepper, Alpice, Mathard & Allum, Ginger, Indigo, Copperas, Brimstone & Rosins; also the first quality of Wines, Spirits, French Brandy, Holland Gin; also double refined Loaf Sugar, & a large assortment of Queens' Ware, and Beads of all sorts. Also new fashioned Looking Glasses, with marble and gilt frames. Also a number of large & small Waiters, and a general assortment of Hard Ware, and a general assortment of Glass & China Ware.

All to be had on the lowest terms.

FREDERICK HISE.

Lexington, opposite the Market, June 4.
N. B. A general assortment of Confectionary.

JOHN KERSEY, TAYLOR,
(FROM Richmond Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just arrived in Lexington, and opened Shop, on Mulberry Street, nearly opposite Mr. David Stout's; where he intends, carrying on the above business. Those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest, and best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

plw Lexington, June 7 1805.

CLARKE COUNTY CO.
TAKE up by Maximilian Bowen, living on the road leading from Winchester to Lexington, near Strode's Station a

BAY HORSE
with a bald face, three white legs, branded with a panish brand, about 14 hands 3 inches high, 6 or 7 years old; appraised to £18

Also
A last spring's

Sorrel Mare Colt.
with a small star in her forehead; appraised to 18 dollars. Posted before me this 24th day of January 1805.

Jno. Ward J. P.

A Copy. Test.

D. Bullock C. C. C.

Taken up

BY Joseph Timberlake, living in

Green County, near Buck-horns

Lick, a Brown Mare, seven years

old, about fourteen hands high, a

small star in her forehead, her off

hind foot white, one saddle spot on

the near side; like wife a small white

spot under her mane—Trots natu-

rally, appraised to 40 dollars this

10th day of October, 1804.

James Craig.

A Copy. Test.

J. V. John Barret, D.C.C.

STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the state.

—VIZ—

Elegant Ostrich Feathers for Ladies' head dresses, Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Also, Lutefrings, Sen-shaws, Perfians, Peeling and Satins.

Elegant 6 4 Cambric and Jaconet Muf-lins, plain and figured.

Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Dourants, Bomba-zettes, &c.

Silk and other shawls.

Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size.

6 4 & 7 5 Superfine and other Cloths.

Casimers, Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, twilled, napped and plain.

Irish Linens and Muslin Shirting.

Patent Royal Cord.

Velvets, Thickets, Corduroys & Con-stitution Cords.

Silk Velvets for Collars.

Toilets & Mar-felies quilting.

Striped Duifelds and Rose Blankets, Plan-nels, Batze & Checks.

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Delft

HEMP & TOBACCO.

Delivered at any of: he ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

26 FULING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fuling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fuling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following cost.

John M. Miller.

Dec. 1, 1804.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit Court,

April Term, 1805.

Christopher Irvin Complainant,

AGAINST

Ralph Morgan, & Thomas Swearingen, heir and ex'or. of Thomas Swearingen, dec.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Swearingen,

not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth,

On the motion of the complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of our next July Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper of Kentucky, according to law.

A Copy. Test.

Micajah Harrison, C. M. C. C.

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Tobaccoist's business,

are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender,

High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of

Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO,

and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, &

Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality,

tf MARCH 6, 1805

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Delinquents of the 42d. Regiment,

who were fined at the Court martial, for the

violation of fines, on the 31st of May last,

are hereby notified that a court of appeals will

be held at Jno. Downings Tavern in Lexing-

ton, on the 29th of this inst. at 10 o'clock

A. M.

By order of the Col.

2 v F. L. TURNER.

June 1, 1805.

Jud. Adv

CHEAP GOODS.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

HAVE just received from Phil-

adelphia, and are now open-

ing at their Store,

London superfine cloths,

Blue ground calicoes & chintz-

es,

Furniture dimities,

Book & tumbled muslins,

Malmull do.

Lady's extra silk gloves,

Fashionable silk shawls,

Constitution cords & velvets,

Marfeilles' waistcoating,

India nankeens,

Irish linens,

Umbrellas & parasols,

Kid, morocco & stuff shoes,

Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, gin-

ger, allspice, madder, allum,

indigo, brimstone, copperas

&c.

Port and sherry wines,

Holland gin,

Nails,

Bar iron,

Window glass,

Pennsylvania castings &c. &c.

Which they will sell at their usual

low prices, for cash in hand.

Lexington, March 19th, 1805.

NOTICE

TO all whom it may concern, that

about the 14th or 15th day of April last, as I

defended the Ohio river, on my way to this

state from the state of Virginia, two men of

the name of Atkins, brought a Negro man in a

canoe to my boat, about a mile below Pitts-

burg, and requested me to take him as a pas-

senger to Kentucky. I refused to do so, until I

examined the Negro and found he had a pass

though out of date, and told a very plausible

and simple tale, which I was disposed to cre-

dit; the pass which I have in my possession, is

as follows:

The bearer Mewman, hath liberty to pass

and repass, from this time until the 30th of

this inst. on good behaviour.

Laurence Eidson.

December 6th 1804.

21 Sam. Ryals.

The Negro stated, that his master started

with him from Richmond county, Virginia, for

Kentucky, and they came together as far as

Fauquier Court House, when his master (who

had some business that would detain him a

few days at that place,) gave him the afore-

said pass as he was on foot, and ordered him

to travel on, and he would overtake him in

seven or eight days; that he fell in with a

traveling wagon which run over his leg, and

caused him to lay by upwards of two months,

and as a proof of it, shewed a large scar on

his leg, which appeared to be recently hurt

and not entirely healed. He gave a very cir-

cumstantial account of his master's relations

in this state, and particularly that his master

had a brother by the name of George Eidson,

a Baptist Preacher living near Georgetown, in

this state, that he never heard of his master

since he parted with him, but supposed he had

missed him and passed on to Kentucky: I

brought the Negro with me to Fleming, in

Kentucky, and have made diligent enquiry

of persons from different counties, for his

master and relations, but have not heard of

them. On the 6th day of this month, I

took him to Flemingsburgh, with an intention

of putting him in jail, and advertising him, but

was advised by several gentlemen, to take him

home and keep him, until I made further en-

quiry, as he appeared to be a very trusty honest

fellow, not having attempted to escape, tho he

had every chance to do so; I took him home

again, and on Thursday the 9th inst. being

myself from home, one of my Negroes and

him having a dispute, he told him that I was

going to take him and put him in jail the next

day, and that night he made his escape. The

said Negro is a dark Mulatto, I suppose about

35 years of age, near six feet high, sensible

and intelligent.

Gabriel Evans.

Fleming county K. May 18, 1805.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends and the public in general,

that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on

Main Street, opposite the Court

house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommo-

date Travellers, and others who may

please to call on him, in the best man-

ner. He is well provided with a

variety of the best liquors his Bed-

d and other accommodations will

be furnished equal to any in the

Western Country. His Stable is

well supplied with Hay, Oats, and

Corn, and his Office particularly at-

tentive, and careful. Those who

are so obliging as to call on him, may

rest assured that they shall receive

the greatest attention, and every ex-

ertion will be made to make their

situation agreeable. Private par-

ties may be accommodated with a

room undisturbed by the bustle of a

tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

To hire for a number of years, four or

five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen

years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco

Manufacture. For terms apply to the Prin-

te, or to

Peter J. Robert,

On Main Street, opposite the Bank.

Lexington, March 20, 1805.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN</